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SUBJECT Military Schools and Production in Tashkent

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1. Tashkent, since the end of World War II, has become the political, economic and military center of the USSR in the Central Asia area. Its population has risen to 900,000, a gain of 300,000 since the end of World War II. This gain can be attributed to the military schools and industry which have moved into this relatively safe area.
2. There have been two schools set up in this area by the USSR. They are the SAGU or Middle Asia Government Union and a military school that takes young boys and carries them through until they have an excellent military education. The SAGU is preparing specialists in military government and treatment of persons in countries that have been overcome by the USSR. In Tashkent the four courses that were being taught were: (1) India; (2) Middle East; (3) East Turkistan; (4) Iran, Afghanistan and Turkey. 50X1-HUM
3. The military school at Tashkent is divided into three parts: (1) School of Suvorov. This school would correspond to the US military academies such as Culver; (2) Central Asia Officers' School. This would correspond to the US OCS; and (3) High Academic School, which would correspond to the US War College. Once a student is enrolled in the school of Suvorov, he proceeds through the chain unless for some unforeseen reason he is removed.
4. The two most important factories for the production of war materiel in Tashkent are Aviation Plant #86 located on the west side of Tashkent, and a tank plant which is located between Tashkent and Chirchik. Both of these plants are supplied by smaller plants in the city. All the power for the factories in Tashkent is drawn from a generating station near Chirchik. The tank factory is used during peacetime for the production of tractors. However, conversion to war material can be completed in a relatively short time. 50X1-HUM
4. In 1946 a new railroad being constructed between Kareganda and Tashkent. This railroad ran parallel to the old one. this was being built mainly by German PW labor. 50X1-HUM

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